

CENTER FOR DISABILITY ACCESS
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Scott Johnson

Plaintiff,

v.

KCR Kirin Corporation, a
California Corporation

Defendants.

Case No.

**Complaint For Damages And
Injunctive Relief For Violations
Of: Americans With Disabilities
Act; Unruh Civil Rights Act**

Plaintiff Scott Johnson complains of KCR Kirin Corporation, a California Corporation; and alleges as follows:

PARTIES:

1. Plaintiff is a California resident with physical disabilities. Plaintiff is a level C-5 quadriplegic. He cannot walk and also has significant manual dexterity impairments. He uses a wheelchair for mobility and has a specially equipped van.

2. Defendant KCR Kirin Corporation owned Kirin Restaurant located at or about 485 Castro St, Mountain View, California, between April 2021 and June 2021.

1 3. Defendant KCR Kirin Corporation owns Kirin Restaurant
2 ("Restaurant") located at or about 485 Castro St, Mountain View, California,
3 currently.

4 4. Plaintiff does not know the true names of Defendants, their business
5 capacities, their ownership connection to the property and business, or their
6 relative responsibilities in causing the access violations herein complained of,
7 and alleges a joint venture and common enterprise by all such Defendants.
8 Plaintiff is informed and believes that each of the Defendants herein is
9 responsible in some capacity for the events herein alleged, or is a necessary
10 party for obtaining appropriate relief. Plaintiff will seek leave to amend when
11 the true names, capacities, connections, and responsibilities of the Defendants
12 are ascertained.

13
14 **JURISDICTION & VENUE:**

15 5. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over the action pursuant to 28
16 U.S.C. § 1331 and § 1343(a)(3) & (a)(4) for violations of the Americans with
17 Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. § 12101, et seq.

18 6. Pursuant to supplemental jurisdiction, an attendant and related cause
19 of action, arising from the same nucleus of operative facts and arising out of
20 the same transactions, is also brought under California's Unruh Civil Rights
21 Act, which act expressly incorporates the Americans with Disabilities Act.

22 7. Venue is proper in this court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and is
23 founded on the fact that the real property which is the subject of this action is
24 located in this district and that Plaintiff's cause of action arose in this district.

25
26 **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS:**

27 8. Plaintiff went to the Restaurant in April 2021, May 2021, and June
28 2021 with the intention to avail himself of its goods or services motivated in

1 part to determine if the defendants comply with the disability access laws.

2 9. The Restaurant is a facility open to the public, a place of public
3 accommodation, and a business establishment.

4 10. Unfortunately, on the dates of the plaintiff's visits, the defendants failed
5 to provide wheelchair accessible outside dining surfaces in conformance with
6 the ADA Standards as it relates to wheelchair users like the plaintiff.

7 11. The Restaurant provides dining surfaces to its customers but fails to
8 provide any wheelchair accessible outside dining surfaces.

9 12. One problem that plaintiff encountered was the lack of sufficient knee
10 or toe clearance under the outside dining surfaces for wheelchair users.

11 13. Plaintiff believes that there are other features of the dining surfaces that
12 likely fail to comply with the ADA Standards and seeks to have fully compliant
13 dining surfaces for wheelchair users.

14 14. On information and belief, the defendants currently fail to provide
15 wheelchair accessible dining surfaces.

16 15. These barriers relate to and impact the plaintiff's disability. Plaintiff
17 personally encountered these barriers.

18 16. As a wheelchair user, the plaintiff benefits from and is entitled to use
19 wheelchair accessible facilities. By failing to provide accessible facilities, the
20 defendants denied the plaintiff full and equal access.

21 17. The failure to provide accessible facilities created difficulty and
22 discomfort for the Plaintiff.

23 18. The defendants have failed to maintain in working and useable
24 conditions those features required to provide ready access to persons with
25 disabilities.

26 19. The barriers identified above are easily removed without much
27 difficulty or expense. They are the types of barriers identified by the
28 Department of Justice as presumably readily achievable to remove and, in fact,

1 these barriers are readily achievable to remove. Moreover, there are numerous
2 alternative accommodations that could be made to provide a greater level of
3 access if complete removal were not achievable.

4 20. Plaintiff will return to the Restaurant to avail himself of its goods or
5 services and to determine compliance with the disability access laws once it is
6 represented to him that the Restaurant and its facilities are accessible. Plaintiff
7 is currently deterred from doing so because of his knowledge of the existing
8 barriers and his uncertainty about the existence of yet other barriers on the
9 site. If the barriers are not removed, the plaintiff will face unlawful and
10 discriminatory barriers again.

11 21. Given the obvious and blatant nature of the barriers and violations
12 alleged herein, the plaintiff alleges, on information and belief, that there are
13 other violations and barriers on the site that relate to his disability. Plaintiff will
14 amend the complaint, to provide proper notice regarding the scope of this
15 lawsuit, once he conducts a site inspection. However, please be on notice that
16 the plaintiff seeks to have all barriers related to his disability remedied. See
17 *Doran v. 7-11*, 524 F.3d 1034 (9th Cir. 2008) (holding that once a plaintiff
18 encounters one barrier at a site, he can sue to have all barriers that relate to his
19 disability removed regardless of whether he personally encountered them).

20
21 **I. FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION: VIOLATION OF THE AMERICANS**
22 **WITH DISABILITIES ACT OF 1990** (On behalf of Plaintiff and against all
23 Defendants.) (42 U.S.C. section 12101, et seq.)

24 22. Plaintiff re-pleads and incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth
25 again herein, the allegations contained in all prior paragraphs of this
26 complaint.

27 23. Under the ADA, it is an act of discrimination to fail to ensure that the
28 privileges, advantages, accommodations, facilities, goods and services of any

1 place of public accommodation is offered on a full and equal basis by anyone
2 who owns, leases, or operates a place of public accommodation. See 42 U.S.C.
3 § 12182(a). Discrimination is defined, inter alia, as follows:

- 4 a. A failure to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices,
5 or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford
6 goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or
7 accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the
8 accommodation would work a fundamental alteration of those
9 services and facilities. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii).
- 10 b. A failure to remove architectural barriers where such removal is
11 readily achievable. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(iv). Barriers are
12 defined by reference to the ADA Standards.
- 13 c. A failure to make alterations in such a manner that, to the
14 maximum extent feasible, the altered portions of the facility are
15 readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities,
16 including individuals who use wheelchairs or to ensure that, to the
17 maximum extent feasible, the path of travel to the altered area and
18 the bathrooms, telephones, and drinking fountains serving the
19 altered area, are readily accessible to and usable by individuals
20 with disabilities. 42 U.S.C. § 12183(a)(2).

21 24. When a business provides dining surfaces, it must provide accessible
22 dining surfaces.

23 25. Here, accessible dining surfaces have not been provided in
24 conformance with the ADA Standards.

25 26. The Safe Harbor provisions of the 2010 Standards are not applicable
26 here because the conditions challenged in this lawsuit do not comply with the
27 1991 Standards.

28 27. A public accommodation must maintain in operable working condition

those features of its facilities and equipment that are required to be readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. 28 C.F.R. § 36.211(a).

28. Here, the failure to ensure that the accessible facilities were available and ready to be used by the plaintiff is a violation of the law.

II. SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION: VIOLATION OF THE UNRUH CIVIL RIGHTS ACT (On behalf of Plaintiff and against all Defendants.) (Cal. Civ. Code § 51-53.)

29. Plaintiff repleads and incorporates by reference, as if fully set forth again herein, the allegations contained in all prior paragraphs of this complaint. The Unruh Civil Rights Act (“Unruh Act”) guarantees, inter alia, that persons with disabilities are entitled to full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishment of every kind whatsoever within the jurisdiction of the State of California. Cal. Civ. Code §51(b).

30. The Unruh Act provides that a violation of the ADA is a violation of the Unruh Act. Cal. Civ. Code, § 51(f).

31. Defendants’ acts and omissions, as herein alleged, have violated the Unruh Act by, inter alia, denying, or aiding, or inciting the denial of, Plaintiff’s rights to full and equal use of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services offered.

32. Because the violation of the Unruh Civil Rights Act resulted in difficulty, discomfort or embarrassment for the plaintiff, the defendants are also each responsible for statutory damages, i.e., a civil penalty. (Civ. Code § 55.56(a)-(c).)

33. Although the plaintiff encountered frustration and difficulty by facing discriminatory barriers, even manifesting itself with minor and fleeting physical symptoms, the plaintiff does not value this very modest physical

1 personal injury greater than the amount of the statutory damages.

2
3 **PRAYER:**

4 Wherefore, Plaintiff prays that this Court award damages and provide
5 relief as follows:

6 1. For injunctive relief, compelling Defendants to comply with the
7 Americans with Disabilities Act and the Unruh Civil Rights Act. Note: the
8 plaintiff is not invoking section 55 of the California Civil Code and is not
9 seeking injunctive relief under the Disabled Persons Act at all.

10 2. For equitable nominal damages for violation of the ADA. See
11 *Uzuegbunam v. Preczewski*, --- U.S. ---, 2021 WL 850106 (U.S. Mar. 8, 2021)
12 and any other equitable relief the Court sees fit to grant.

13 3. Damages under the Unruh Civil Rights Act, which provides for actual
14 damages and a statutory minimum of \$4,000 for each offense.

15 4. Reasonable attorney fees, litigation expenses and costs of suit, pursuant
16 to 42 U.S.C. § 12205; and Cal. Civ. Code §§ 52.

17
18 Dated: July 7, 2021

CENTER FOR DISABILITY ACCESS

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21 By: _____



22 Amanda Seabock, Esq.
23 Attorney for plaintiff
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